

is not generally known, the following particulars may prove interesting:—She first paired, with a wild Elephant, on the 18th of December 1863, and on various occasions between that and the 8th of January 1864, which gives 593 days from the first date. For the first twelve months, although we carefully watched her, there was no such increase of size or alteration of shape as would indicate that she was in calf; but in the thirteenth month, *i. e.* January 1865, it was discovered that she had milk; and this was the first reason we had to consider her in calf. The secretion of milk so long before calving seems extraordinary and worthy of remark. The young Elephant when born weighed 175 lbs., and was 2 feet 10 inches high.’”

Mr. A. Newton read a letter addressed to him by Mr. George Clark, announcing the discovery in Mauritius of some bones of the Dodo (*Didus ineptus*), which would shortly be transmitted to this country for sale.

The following papers were read:—

1. NOTICE OF SOME NEW SPECIES OF SPIDER MÖNKEYS (ATELES) IN THE COLLECTION OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM. BY DR. J. E. GRAY, F.R.S., F.L.S., V.P.Z.S., ETC.

The first two of these Spider Monkeys, when they were alive, were considered to be unlike any that had before been in the Society's Gardens. Since they have passed into the collection of the British Museum, I have carefully compared them with all the specimens we have in that collection; and they seem to be distinct from any we before possessed, or that have been noticed in the 'Systematic Catalogue.'

The first three species here described belong to the section of the genus that has the inside of the leg of the same colour as the outside.

The first has been named by Dr. Sclater, in the last edition of the 'Catalogue of the Vertebrated Animals in the Gardens of the Society,' the "Grizzled Spider Monkey;" and I gladly adopt the specific name he has proposed.

1. ATELES GRISESCENS, Sclater, MS.

Fur moderately long, black, with many silvery-white hairs interspersed; tail black, underside greyish; hair of the forehead moderately long; face —? thumb none.

"Grizzled Spider Monkey," Sclater, List of Vert. Anim. in Zool. Gard., edit. 3, 1865, p. 6.

Hab. —? British Museum.

This species is very like *A. ater* and *A. paniscus*, but is at once known by the silvery hairs intermixed with the black ones, and the pale colour of the underside of the tail. There is no approach to these characters in any of the specimens of these species in the Museum.

## 2. ATELES CUCULLATUS.

Fur very long and flaccid, blackish silvery grey; the crown and nape, the hands, and feet black; sides of the rump blackish; hair of the crown very long, forming a large hood expanding over the eyebrows; face reddish, large; orbits black.

*Hab.* —? British Museum.

The colour of the back is produced by the intermixture of a nearly equal quantity of very long blackish and grey hairs; the hairs of the crown and the hands and feet are short and black to the base.

## 3. ATELES FUSCICEPS, Fraser, MS., 1848.

Black; hairs rather long, shining, crisp, some of the longer ones of the back with indistinct brown tips; crown of the head rusty-brown; hands stout.

*Hab.* South America. British Museum.

Received from the Museum of the Zoological Society.

The fourth species belongs to the group that has the inside of the legs and the under part of the belly white, of which *A. belzebuth* is the type. In that species the underside of the tail is white in all the specimens we possess, while in the one now described the underside of the tail is black at the upper part. But the present species is at once distinguished from that and all the other *Ateles* I have seen by the thickness, softness, and length of the fur. I therefore propose to call it

## 4. ATELES VELLEROSUS, sp. nov.

Black, loins rather browner; head, outside of the limbs, the upper and lower surface of the tail deep black; throat, chest, belly, and inside of the limbs greyish white; hair very abundant, soft, and flaccid; thumb none.

*Hab.* —Brazil?—

The white on the inside of the arms does not approach so near the hands as in *A. belzebuth*; and the fur on the head and body is much longer, and spreads out in all directions.

## 2. NOTICE OF SOME NEW SPECIES OF MARMOSET MONKEYS (HAPALE AND MIDAS). BY DR. J. EDW. GRAY, F.R.S., V.P.Z.S., ETC.

The species of the American Monkeys are extremely difficult to distinguish, and perhaps the Marmosets are as difficult as any; at least, if we are to judge by the works of preceding zoologists, they must be so. Some have formed them into a multitude of species, every slight variation being regarded as a species; others, as Lesson, who only worked from books, have reduced them to a small number. In doing this, they have evidently been misled by the descriptions, and have placed together species that they would never have united if they had seen them in life or in a museum. I have been naming a few